

HOMŒOPATHY
IN
GERMANY AND ENGLAND
IN 1849,
WITH A GLANCE AT ALLŒOPATHIC MEN AND THINGS.

BEING
TWO PRELIMINARY DISCOURSES, DELIVERED IN THE HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICAL
COLLEGE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

BY C. NEIDHARD, M.D.
PROFESSOR OF CLINICAL MEDICINE.

BOSTON:
OTIS CLAPP, 23, SCHOOL STREET.
NEW YORK: WILLIAM RADDE, 322, BROADWAY.
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LECTURES.

LECTURE I.

GENTLEMEN :

Whilst visiting Europe during last summer, I committed to paper my first impressions of homœopathic men and institutions. But as I did this very hastily, generally after the fatigues of the day, a very great imperfection was naturally the result of my observations.

For some time I hesitated whether to communicate these notes or not, but on looking them over again, I thought that among all the rubbish, you might still be able to pick up some particles of gold, that would repay you for your trouble. I have also availed myself, in these preliminary discourses, of the privilege generally conceded to lecturers on medicine, to take a wider range of subjects.

Munich, the capital of Bavaria, is the first city where I staid a sufficient length of time to become acquainted with some homœopathic physicians, and to inform myself of the progress of the art in Germany.

To be sure, on my way, I passed through Aix-la-Chapelle, Cologne, Frankfort, Würzburg, in each of which towns there reside, no doubt, eminent physicians of the new school, but I had no time to make their acquaintance.

I hastened on to Munich and Vienna, the centres of the homœopathic movement in Germany and Austria, if we except Saxony, where a large circle of practitioners have acquired great influence; and Baden, where Griesselich in Carlsruhe,

Professor Arnold and Dr. Segin in Heidelberg, and numerous other physicians have been active in the cause. Dr. Griesselich has, no doubt, mainly contributed to this result in the south of Germany, by his powerful advocacy of Homœopathy in the Hygea. Of his lamentable death, by a fall from his horse, when riding through the streets of Hamburgh, some of you have been informed.

The first homœopathic acquaintance I made in Munich was Dr. Jos. Buchner, whose great kindness to me during my first and second visits to that city I shall not easily forget. Dr. Buchner has the largest homœopathic practice in Munich. He, in conjunction with Dr. Nusser in Augsburg, edits the "Allgemeine Zeitung für Homœopathie;" and is indefatigable in his efforts to forward the progress of science. He showed me several large piles of manuscript, containing a record of symptoms of various old and new remedies, which will be of the greatest advantage to the homœopathic practitioner. I give you here a detailed list of them:

1. Gummi ammoniacum, (acting specifically on the joints);
2. Secale cornutum; 3. Belladonna, (extended proving);
4. Colchicum; 5. Phosphorus; 6. Rhus; 7. Aconite;
8. Aloes; 9. Aranea, the black cellar spider; 10. Argentum nitricum; 11. Arsenic; 12. Asparagus; 13. Croton tiglium;
14. Sulphur, antim. auratum; 15. Morphinum aceticum; 16. Bismuth; 17. Bromine; 18. Kalmia latifolia; 19. Cancer fluviat; 20. Cainca; 21. Conium maculatum; 22. Copaiva balsam; 23. Lacerta viridis; 24. Flores zinci. In addition to the above he has added an extensive collection of symptoms to Wibmer's work on the effects of remedies and poisons.

It was always my practice, during my European tour, to inquire into the homœopathic practice of the different medical men whom I met, in order to give the results of my investigations to the American homœopathic student. But I found this task more difficult than I supposed at first, for the most important facts in the practice of any physician do not occur

to him at once, and it is only by repeated conversations that his mode of action becomes at all clear to you. The little, however, that I have gleaned in this way, I will faithfully communicate, if it were only serviceable to corroborate the experience of others. And here I wish it to be distinctly understood that, if I enumerate certain remedies as having been found useful against certain names of diseases, by these German physicians, I merely wish to draw the attention of medical men to remedies, which have been confirmed by repeated, practical trials, in order that they may compare the facts with the results of their own practice. I must most distinctly aver, that the law *similia similibus* must always remain the unerring guide.

Dr. Buchner found the best remedies in whooping-cough to be *Lactuca virosa* and *Cuprum aceticum*; in croup, *Tartar emetic* 1, *Hepar*, s. 1, *Aconite* as intercurrent remedy. In dropsy, from affection of the liver, *Mercur.*, *Aurum*, *Digitalis*. In scarlatina, he relies upon the old remedies, *Aconite*, *Belladonna*, *Mercury*; this last disease being generally in America of a more violent kind, a greater variety of remedies are known to us than to the physicians in Germany, where the disease assumes a lighter character. The best remedy in intermittent fever, according to Dr. Buchner, is the *Alkaloid of Ignatia*. One case of diabetes mellitus he has cured by *Ammon. carbonicum* in chemical doses. An infusion of *Digitalis* he gave in a case of dropsy of the chest, returning every year in July. He mentioned this case because it was one where he had seen the most decided effects produced by any medicine; the patient was an old lady; for three years the disease was arrested successively at the same period. In the fourth year, however, the lungs became paralyzed, and she died. Dr. Buchner intends also to experiment with the *Digitalis lutea*, a species of *Digitalis* which grows abundantly near Munich. The *Digitalis purpurea* grows wild only in the Porphyry mountains. Besides the usual remedies the itch is best

cured by *Peruvian balsam*, externally as well as internally. He related to me a remarkable, although not strictly a homœopathic fact, in the case of a man from whom a stone or calculus had been taken, which on analysis, was found to contain a good deal of copper. This was traced to an ox of whose meat the man had partook freely. The ox had subsisted for some time on grass upon which copper ore had been deposited.

The arsenic in the blood, he thinks, is only an occasional ingredient and produced in a similar way.

Among the interesting men whose acquaintance I made in Munich, I must also mention Dr. Ott, of Mindelheim, a small Bavarian town, at no great distance from Munich. He was district physician there, but owing to his participation in the revolutionary movement of the year 1848, he was deprived of his office. He is the author of a work on "Hydro-Homœopathy," in which he advocates the combination of the water cure and homœopathy as the most certain means of curing every thing, even chronic diseases which could not be cured by one or the other method alone. He is, at the present time, engaged in a new work on the same subject, in which he endeavors to lay down the principles and laws which ought to guide us in the selection of one or the other method. I have myself great faith in this view of the subject, and have always maintained that the two are inseparable; and must, in the present state of our knowledge, often supply each other's defects. The other homœopathic physicians in Munich are, the Professor of Physiology at the University, Reubel; Drs. Trittenbach, Steinbacher, Mahir, Moser, and Pemmerb. This last one has just settled here, after obtaining permission to do so, by paying \$1000 to another physician who was going away, in order to obtain his vacancy. Bavarian physicians, although regular graduates, are not permitted to settle anywhere but by permission of the government; thus forming a guild, or corporation, which no one can enter, except on these conditions. In America, we are hardly aware of the privileges and liberties we

enjoy, because we are so used to them. During the revolutionary period in 1848, an attempt was made in Bavaria to open a free competition to all physicians, and to allow them to practise wherever they pleased, without the license of the government. A petition, signed and headed by the distinguished surgeon and oculist Dr. Walther, and also signed by several younger members of the profession, was handed to the government, praying to grant the free exercise of medical practice to all physicians, as well as that of dispensing their own medicines, but without success. The great majority were not in favor of it. They evidently feared it would diminish their own rentals if the arena was thrown open to a host of young practitioners.

It behooves me to mention in this place one of the German homœopathic physicians, who may be considered a martyr to the cause. It is Dr. Nusser of Augsburg, co-editor with Buchner of the "*Allgemeine Zeitung für Homœopathie*." He is characterized by independence of thought and a simple mode of life. His success in Augsburg was at first slow, but he tells me now that he has a very good practice. During his former residence in the country, he was overrun with business, exciting, in consequence, the jealousy of the government allœopathic physicians. The country-town where he lived was often so crowded with strangers coming from a distance to visit him, that the magistrate pretended to be afraid of a revolutionary outbreak, and put his interdict upon it. More than eight times his medicine chest was seized; as the liberty of dispensing their own medicines had not, as yet, been obtained by the homœopathic physicians, and the revival of this obsolete law was made the instrument wherewith to aim a blow at homœopathy by the adherents of the old system. The American homœopathic practitioner has hardly any conception, to what innumerable annoyances his German and European brethren are exposed. The privilege to practise in any Bavarian town is only granted to favorites, and that these are hardly ever homœopathic physicians may easily be conceived. That

Homœopathy in spite of these difficulties has still advanced so steadfastly in Germany, is to me a marvel, and another testimonial to its inward truth. Had it not been for persecution and opposition, hospitals would have risen all over the land, which would have ruined the old practice in less than twenty years.

The want of success which attended the efforts made to establish an hospital on a firm footing, to which the legislative chamber had already voted \$4,000, was owing to the cowardly behavior of a prince and prime minister who was afraid of compromising his popularity by advocating an unpopular cause. He would not sign the petition, or present it at court, although signed by an immense number of names. In contemplating the life of the European scientific man, particularly the homœopathic reformer, we are again and again led to form comparisons in favor of a similar career in this free republican country. Not easily shall I forget that honest and industrious Dr. Nusser of Augsburg, who so faithfully struggled through all his difficulties, and who is still indefatigable in his endeavors to place Homœopathy on a better footing in Bavaria. It is now eight years since he asked for permission to settle in Munich, but has not as yet received an answer from the government. Another practitioner of the same stamp, Dr. Gerster, resides in the neighboring Regensburg, (Ratisbon.) His labors in the cause of Homœopathy have been unwearied. He is also distinguished as an oculist, and is at present engaged in investigations of chemical pathology, particularly with regard to the importance of the urine in the diagnosis and cure of diseases.

Dr. Buchner also had to contend with many obstacles when he first entered on his homœopathic career. But he took good care to remonstrate in the most powerful language against the different rescripts of the medical authorities, always however signing his name with great politeness. In this way he kept them at bay, and now they leave him in peace. Under the

head of Munich, it may be noteworthy to state that provings are to be instituted for testing the pathogenetic effects of the *Aconitum lycoctonum*. It is said to be superior to *Aconit. napellus*, in arthritic and rheumatic affections, whilst the latter is more purely specific in inflammatory diseases. Dr. Ott has found *Baryta carbonica* the best remedy in tinea capitis. Dr. Ott also believes that the leaves of different plants are more useful in inflammations, whilst the seeds are to be preferred in exudations. This is particularly the case with *Colchicum autumnale*, of which remedy the seeds are much more active in dropsy of the chest, than the leaves. According to Dr. Ott, the best remedy in all atonic hemorrhages is *Ipecacuanha*. In indolent ulcers Dr. Moser pronounced himself very successful by merely giving *Belladonna* for the removal of the pain, and *Arsenicum* for the proud flesh. *Sepia* $\frac{1}{200}$ is used by Dr. Nusser in many chronic periodical headaches with the happiest effect. *Plumb. ac.* $\frac{1}{200}$ he prescribes in many cases of chronic constipation, where the other symptoms agree. He has also made extensive experiments with the high potences, and prefers them in one third of the cases he attends. In the rest he uses the lower and middle dilutions. He generally mixes the medicines in water, that is, a number of medicated globules are mixed in a vial, to preserve which a few drops of spirits of wine are added, and of this mixture he gives a teaspoonful according to circumstances. We conversed several times on the importance of the periodicity of the remedies, as a deciding point for their application, where the characteristic symptoms of the disease and remedy were precisely the same in several remedies, what should govern our decision? They did not seem to me to pay the attention to it, that several of our distinguished homœopathic physicians demand, and, according to my own opinion, with justice. I advocated as a main guide the similarity of the color of the remedial agent and the disease. I have always thought color to be the highest physical characteristic of a thing. According to

Goethe, there is something *dæmonic* in color behind which the Godhead immediately appears.

Linz. Furnished by my friends in Munich with letters for Linz and Vienna, I directed my way to these cities, in the early part of July. The first point of attraction in Linz, to a homœopathic physician is of course the homœopathic Hospital. I visited it both on my way to Vienna in July, and on my return in August, 1849.

The physician is Dr. Reis, who had the kindness to conduct me all over the Institution, and to explain every thing. The Hospital consists of a fine building, three stories high, with a wide front entrance. The first hall, on entering, is appropriated for the exercise of charity and where the poor receive soup, &c., gratis. To the right of this is the kitchen, and a small room for the reception of the polyclinical patients, where they receive the medicine prescribed by the physician from one of the sisters. This intelligent lady, who looked herself the picture of health, had superintended this branch of the establishment for more than eight years. She puts up all the medicine according to the prescriptions of Dr. Reis. Behind this room is the Pharmacy. Here we find all the dilutions and triturations from 1 to 60, arranged in a very superior manner behind glass cases, — and also still higher dilutions. The sisters prepare all the medicines. They make tinctures of the plants growing in the vicinity themselves. Such as they do not find here, they procure from a trustworthy apothecary in the neighborhood. They are all prepared according to the method of Mr. Gruner of Dresden. The triturations are from 10 to 90. The whole *ensemble* of the pharmacy is striking and very orderly. Dr. Reis generally prescribes the medicines in the form of globules as large as small pills and often repeats the dose. *Sugar of milk* is obtained very cheap from the Tyrolese mountains. The *Alcohol* is prepared by the sisters themselves, from inferior spirits of wine by distillation. The number of the sisters is about sixteen. All recommended may be admitted

provisionally, but they have to undergo a trial of six months before they are finally accepted. Archduke Maximilian, an immensely rich man, is the patron of the institution. He has himself formed the plan of the Hospital which is very excellent as to its interior arrangements and conveniences, but by no means symmetrical in its proportions as a building.

It has been for some time past with Dr. Reis, a favorite idea to have some beds appropriated for the reception of children, because the results obtained under homœopathic treatment are so much more striking in their case. All that was necessary to be done, was that a lady from Linz should write to the Archduke, and the request was immediately granted. The institution now possesses six beds for the reception of male children, and six for female children from two to twelve years of age. The section of the Hospital set apart for children is the cleanest and most beautiful part of the building. It overlooks a large garden, in which all the vegetables used by the sick are raised, and where there are pleasant walks for the convalescent patients. Each bed has a good hair mattress, with hair pillow, coverlets of excellent material and linen sheets, as white as snow. The Empress of Austria, out of her own private purse, presented some of the furniture and house linen. On the left side of the hall you enter the women's apartment, with ten beds on each side, every thing having the same clean appearance before mentioned. The sick women in their beds also looking comfortable. Even the dressing-gowns which they put on after their recovery, on sitting up, are provided for them by the institution. On the 2nd floor were 20 beds for the men, arranged in the same order. The sisters live together in one room on the right side of the building; the superiors have their own rooms. Each patient has a blackboard over the top of his bed, as in other hospitals, for the purpose of noting down the name of the disease, day of reception, &c. The windows throughout are large, and the rooms in consequence airy. Besides the large kitchen on the first floor, there is a smaller one attached to each

floor for temporary purposes. The facilities for the use of cold water are not so extensive as in the Viennese institution.

The disease most prevailing at the period of my visit was Typhus abdominalis, successfully treated with *Arsenicum*. The great thing in the treatment of Typhus, according to Dr. Reis, is Individualization, a truth which cannot be expressed too often. All phenomena must be taken into consideration, in order to obtain a happy result. The majority of the cases had a vesicular eruption all over the body. The cases, having this eruption, always terminate favorably. Several of them were followed by intermittent fever. One case of this last disease he cured with *China* 60; ten other cases of tertian intermittent fever he cured with *China* $\frac{1}{100}$. The paroxysm coming on each time two hours later and weaker. He corroborated also my experience, that in some cases *Quinine* is necessary because it is specific. He has, however, always found the first trituration sufficient. There were also several cases of acute rheumatism in the wards. One case very much resembled a case which I had attended in Philadelphia. Dr. Reis treated the case — a painful swelling of the right hand rendering it almost useless — with constant application of cold water. Internally he only prescribed *Aconite*. In my own similar case, I had used *Bryonia*, *Calcarea*, and *Lycopodium* with great benefit. Dr. Reis mentioned to me a case of his own personally, which is instructive as throwing some light on the action of the high potences. He had suffered for some time with palpitation of the heart, constant roaring in the left ear and rheumatic affection of the back. The ear, as well as the palpitation of the heart were easily cured by *Aconite* 1. Not so the rheumatism, which remained the same. *Aconite* $\frac{1}{200}$ however cured it immediately. The action of the medicine was the more remarkable, because he had previously partaken of coffee, and the rheumatic pains also did not return notwithstanding his being exposed for three days to wet and cold. After a long interval he had again an attack of rheumatic pain, which was again cured by *Aconite* $\frac{1}{200}$. In pneumo-

nia, or inflammation of the lungs he is as successful with *Aconite* as with *Phosphorus*. *Tartar em.* 2 is however still more frequently indicated. In one of the most severe cases of hepatization of the lung, *Bryonia* $\frac{1}{200}$ relieved the patient after causing a violent aggravation. A case of aneurism of the aorta descendens, diagnosticated as such both by himself and another physician, was cured by *Plumbum aceticum*, $\frac{1}{50}$. A case of scurvy, where the gums were nearly black, was cured very quickly with *Sulphuric ac.* In violent metrorrhagia *China* 1 was the best remedy. In almost all kinds of spasms Dr. Reis found applications of cold water to the spine the most reliable means of affording speedy relief; also in a species of coma. With regard to psora Dr. Reis thinks that external remedies are absolutely necessary for its quick cure. Neither cases of syphilis or psora are however admitted into the hospital. As will be seen above Dr. Reis does not reject the employment of the high dilutions, which he himself prepares. But of late he makes little use of them, because he can perform the same cures equally well with other preparations, avoiding the trouble of preparing them, which will always militate against the use of the high potences. One of the most invaluable medicines used by him in the high potency is *Sepia* $\frac{1}{100}$ —specific in the *constipation of the bowels of women afflicted with carcinoma uteri*. It generally produces copious passages of a consistent nature.

The number of patients treated per annum at the Homœopathic Hospital at Linz amount, on an average to 800. I cannot help, in this place, paying a tribute to the liberality of Dr. Reis, in freely opening his hospital to any physicians or students who wish to inform themselves of the true state of the homœopathic art of cure by verifying its professions at the bedside. A large number of the most talented physicians in Austria have been thus converted to Homœopathy. Dr. Reis accords to them full liberty to prescribe themselves and observe the effects of the medicine. During my sojourn at Linz Dr. Caspar of Prague had been studying three months at the Hos-

pital. His great object was to establish, at least in some cases, the unimpeachable fact that, without any doubt, the cure must necessarily be attributed to the influence of the medicine. He rejected every case where nature could be sufficient to cure the disease. At last after long debate, three cases were adopted, in which nature alone and without the aid of medicine could never have performed the cure. The case of aneurism mentioned above was one of these. At this time Dr. Reis is actively engaged in making a new and extensive series of experiments at his Hospital with the high potences, the result of which he has promised to communicate to me forthwith. Hitherto he has not found them entirely to answer his expectations. The middle and lower dilutions were more successful in his hands.

It has been for a long time the cherished wish of Austrian Homœopathists to establish a homœopathic chair, or College, connected with their Hospitals either in Linz or Vienna, the practical advantages of which would have been evident to every one. The plan had been already to a certain extent matured, when the revolutionary movements, of which their country has been the theatre, put a stop to every thing. Dr. Reis had intended to take the clinical chair and give lectures at the bedside. Dr. Hubner, another homœopathic physician of Linz would have lectured on pharmacy and theoretical Homœopathy. The Linz homœopathic physicians are still convinced that after the country is more tranquillized, all these plans will be put in execution.

Most of the Austrian homœopathic physicians belonging to the liberal, or republican party, were deeply involved in the Vienna revolution, and many of them had to fly after the hopes of the friends of liberty were prostrated. This revolution, so fatal to so many high aspirations and hopes, also prevented the Archduke Maximilian from adding another Hospital of 120 beds to the present institution. The Hospital in question adjoins the present one and is now in allopathic hands. It belongs to the Brothers of Charity. The Archduke's means having been

crippled by the revolution, he was unable to make the purchase this year. The most remarkable thing during my intercourse with homœopathic and allœopathic physicians in Europe was the universally prevailing wish to emigrate to America ; even in such whose position and practice would preclude such an idea. The despotism of kings and bureaucrats seems to weigh heavily upon our brethren in Europe. Although homœopathy is in Austria in the most flourishing condition, being supported by the wealth and intelligence of the land, it would have risen still higher, and extended over a wider sphere, if the illiberal measures of the government had not constantly thwarted it. I had some difficulty in persuading these discontented friends of homœopathy to persevere in propagating our doctrines ; which, by making man healthier, will make him also freer and wiser. The day of justice will come at last.

The Sisters of Charity form a peculiar feature in the Austrian homœopathic hospitals, — their ministering spirits. In sweetness of expression and intelligence I have hardly ever seen their equals, except in our societies of Friends, whom in many respects they greatly resemble, although the enthusiasm with which they fulfil their charitable calling has marked their faces with an expression of still deeper devotion. Dr. Reis thinks, that they are particularly distinguished by their great powers of observation, and in diagnosis would shame many a physician. Many times, in cases of sudden emergencies, they have made the most judicious prescriptions ; and perhaps have saved the lives of many by their prompt action.

I had wished to obtain complete statistics of all the cases treated at the hospital from the time of its commencement ; but Dr. Reis, who has a most extensive practice, said he could never find time to do so. The general results of the practice have been from time to time communicated in the Austrian homœopathic "*Jahrbuecher*," but never a detailed account. I was glad to hear from Dr. Reis that he is on a

much more pleasant, if not friendly, footing with his allœopathic brethren than formerly. They at least have ceased to be openly inimical.

The young student of homœopathy ought particularly to be impressed with the idea, that his success is of less importance than the success of our great cause; that, by cultivating a spirit of generous rivalry with his future colleagues, success will come, in spite of all the obstacles that may be opposed to him. Let him, in the first place, devote himself with all possible zeal to this new science; let his mind and whole soul be absorbed in its investigation, and every thing else will follow naturally. The school of Forbes, as well as that of Skoda, both being about the same, seem to have many followers in Austria; and, notwithstanding their pretending to give no medicine, will still continue to do so.

A very gratifying piece of news from this country is, that a new homœopathic hospital, under the auspices of the Sisters of Charity, will also soon be opened at Steyer, a neighboring city; and that a homœopathic physician from Vienna will be sent to attend it.

In Linz, there are several other homœopathic practitioners.

In Salzburg, there is an excellent physician, highly spoken of by every one.

I must advert in this place to a plan which has been proposed and discussed with some members of the Union, for the physiological proving of the *materia medica* at Munich, as well as with such homœopathic physicians of Liverpool, and England generally, as are engaged in the noble and arduous task of improving our therapeutics, by trials of old and new remedies. It is the following: The German and English unions (for the physiological proving of medicines) shall unite with an American society, yet to be formed, to publish the symptoms collected from these various sources simultaneously in Liverpool, Munich, Vienna, and Philadelphia. The different societies, one after the other, shall pro-

pose a remedy for trial, which shall be proved by all the members of the different unions. The remedy receiving the majority of votes shall be tried first. In order to become a member of the union, the following conditions shall be required :—

1. No one shall be elected a member who shall not have made some trials on the healthy ; or,

2. Transmitted at least one complete trial to the union.

A full statement of the plan will soon be communicated. I will only add here, that the active co-operation of the most distinguished provers in England, as well as Germany, has been promised. Thus a generous rivalry will be excited between the advocates of our cause in different parts of the world.

Every medical man should consider it his bounden duty to contribute something, every year, towards the improvement of the *materia medica*, by experimenting with some new remedies. And let me ask you, gentlemen, the hand upon the heart, Is not the physician, or even layman, who daily profits by the invaluable records handed down to us by our great master, in duty and conscience bound to furnish his share in the continuation and farther advancement of this great work ? Does not every practitioner, even in the days of homœopathy, which can effect so much, occasionally meet with cases which he cannot cure, but which the quack or old woman can ?

I am not ashamed to confess this. But what is the cause of it ? Is the homœopathic law insufficient ? By no means. It only furnishes the evidence that there are still many plants and substances, of whose pathogenetic effects we are ignorant. A friend of mine from New England lately made the suggestion to me, that, for the true interests of science, the homœopathic physicians should not only publish their successful, but also their unsuccessful cases. I highly approve of the plan, and cannot but think it would be of the greatest service to our cause.

The true position of the homœopathic school is clearly defined in the following remarks by Dr. Watzke: " Hunter, Bichat, Reil, Müller, Roesch, Valentin, Romberg, Stark, Canstatt, and others, have established the physiological basis of pathology, which has already advanced to a high degree of perfection. Wepfer, Morgagni, Meckel, Andral, Bouillaud, Cruveilhier, Louis, Auenbrugger, Laenner, Skoda, Rokitan-ski, Kolletschka, Lobstein, Berres, Güterbock, Simon, Gruby, and innumerable others, have commenced, with most surprising success, the construction of a new diagnosis, by means of pathological anatomy (auscultation and percussion, microscopical examinations, and chemical analysis of morbid products). Orfila, Heraubstuedt, Schneider, and Wibmer, have cultivated the anatomy of diseases produced by medicinal influence. Although the latter investigations were carried on for a very different object, they will in the main aid the specific school. Finally, Hahnemann has, with iron industry and perseverance, undertaken the gigantic labor of building up a new pharmacology and new therapeutics, by means of his trials of medicines on the healthy, and from autopsy of those diseased by poisoning, as well as the application of the results thus gained at the bedside."

Joerg, Trincks, Hartlaub, Noack, Stapf, Hesse, Hering, Helbig, Wahle, and many others, have continued this great work. It is to you, the young physicians of America, where the new science is already most widely disseminated, that the country looks for the fostering and farther advancement of the labors of Hahnemann and his disciples. To you falls the imperative duty, which you cannot throw aside for a moment without becoming recreant to your higher convictions, to prove the great number of valuable American plants, and other substances of the animal and mineral kingdom not yet experimented upon; a knowledge of which will alone enable you to subdue thoroughly the numerous diseases of this continent. As the clinical instructor in this College, I consider it my particular duty to invite you to these trials; which,

besides their indispensable necessity for the improvement of the *materia medica*, are of advantage to the student by exercising his talent of observation, the most useful one to the physician. The establishment of a reform in medicine in the threefold manner mentioned above is *the problem of our times*. Our life is devoted to the final solving of this question. Placing ourselves firmly on this basis, we have the right of demanding to be judged according to this position, which we have taken, and shall not relinquish.

LECTURE II.

GENTLEMEN :

The medical department of the University of Vienna has always been celebrated throughout the world for the number of able professors, who have thrown lustre upon it by their important contributions to science ; but it has of late attracted universal attention from their researches in pathological anatomy. Vienna was, in fact, next to Paris, the greatest pathological school. The Viennese school has been particularly distinguished for its unremitting devotion to this branch of medical science ; and the professors have been also anxious to excite the same generous enthusiasm in their auditors, not as one of our late Allœopathic Introductory expresses it, for the sake of the loaves and fishes, holding up to the ambition of their pupils, as an ulterior motive for such exertions, the low standard of “a comfortable home and lucrative practice,” but the advancement of science alone. It is, in fact, this elevating tendency which is the distinguishing characteristic in the scientific life of the German savant. Having a sufficiency of income, which leaves

him free and unshackled in his peculiar pursuits, all his energies are directed towards the prosecution of his scientific researches. This freedom of scientific inquiry is, however, only partly accorded to the adherents of homœopathy. But, the latter having found great favor among people of the highest rank, particularly the Austrian, Hungarian, and Bohemian nobility, the old-school physicians were in a measure compelled to speak respectfully of it. You seldom hear, in all the provinces of Austria, as well as Northern Italy, expressions of that contempt which some old-school physicians in our country yet affect towards their homœopathic colleagues, and which deters many persons, not accustomed to think for themselves, from entering the doors of this college, or being in any way connected with us. On the contrary, I have heard the most celebrated allœopathic physicians uniformly speak with the greatest respect of homœopathic names. Many seemed to be acquainted, or even on intimate footing, with them. "We differ from our friends on some medical points," they said; "but we still esteem them as able, worthy, and industrious physicians;" and just in proportion to the high standing and ability of the allœopathic physicians, was the candid acknowledgment of the merit of their opponents.

Among these names I must mention *Rokitanski* and *Skoda*. They smiled, it is true, at the homœopathic doctrines, of which they evidently knew very little, having cultivated a different field; but they respected the men who were engaged in investigations different from their own. The celebrated Rokitanski, whom I met several times during my stay in Vienna, at the so-called "Chamber of the Dead" (*Todtenkammer*), a place where the pathological investigations are carried on, is a man of extremely noble physiognomy, and mild, unassuming deportment. He himself appointed an hour to show me the celebrated anatomical pathological preparations.

The dissecting-room, or "Chamber for the Dead," men-

tioned above, is a room situated at the back of the General Hospital, and somewhat below the level of the other buildings. In the centre of the room stands a large table of red marble, upon which all the important cases that die at the hospital are examined from eight to nine in the morning. Formerly Prof. Rokitsanski made all these post-mortem examinations; but at present they are performed by his assistant, Dr. Lantner;—he, however, always looking in occasionally. A number of physicians, and the more advanced students, are surrounding the table. Owing to the revolution, which had driven thousands from the city, their number was just then quite small. Dr. Lantner dissects every case with great expertness, but explains nothing until every one has first satisfied himself in his own mind about the nature of the case. He then, after a short pause, dictates to another assistant, who sits at a desk behind him, the pathological state of the case, sometimes in Latin, at other times in the German language. If the case is an important one, a very minute account is given in German.

Dr. Skoda, whose clinic I next visited, lectured on infiltration of the parenchyma of the lungs, bronchial exudation, auscultation and percussion. He speaks very slowly, and not very distinctly. He pronounced tuberculosis to be the cause of scrofulous habit.

However pre-eminent Skoda, and the other Viennese professors, are in the diagnosis of diseases, their therapeutics have not much advanced. They themselves seem to acknowledge it. I made the rounds of his clinic with Skoda. Hectic fever he treats with sulphate of quinine and opium, merely to palliate, he said; for we have no specific for the lungs. In a case of blennorrhœa urethræ he prescribed ablutions of lukewarm water, cleanliness, rest; and, if that were not sufficient, injections of nitrate of silver. In a case of traumatic tetanus, he gave one grain of opium every night.

In the surgical clinic, I saw *Dr. Dumreicher* operate, in the case of a child with imperforate anus, in some cases of

club feet, and in several steatomatous tumors. These operations were all performed with great skill. In almost every case he makes use of chloroform. He subsequently gave a very interesting lecture on the case of a boy with scrofulous tumors on the legs, connected with tubercles in the lungs; the latter getting worse, whenever the former were improving. In another case he did not operate, but employed an appropriate machine, with the external use of cold water, and cod liver oil internally.

Dr. Rosas, the professor of ophthalmology, is a very pleasant and kind-hearted man. Not belonging to the new school of the German pathologists, his clinic is perhaps less frequented than that of the other professors. Of the wax preparations by which he illustrates the diseases of the eye in his lectures, those of the comparative anatomy of the eye are particularly valuable. I was also struck with the preparations in wax of the different cataracts, amaurosis and the syphilitic, scrofulous and erysipelatous ophthalmia.

Dr. Hager, surgeon to the staff of the army, and clinical professor, is well known as an author of surgical works. He spoke to me of some new and superior mode of treating fractures of the clavicle that he had discovered, and of some new bandages that he had invented for the purpose; also that he could give certain and reliable indications for *trepanning*. He promised to communicate his works to me. He was altogether a very pleasant man, and, according to my companion, one who is not esteemed in proportion to his worth.

The next physician I was introduced to was *Dr. Rettenbacher*, a pupil of Liebig, and professor of chemistry at the Josephinum. He has a shrewd, intelligent face, and is one of their best lecturers. His face is somewhat thin and pale; his eye is very expressive. He looks like a man who thinks deeply and constantly.

On the 11th July, I heard an interesting lecture by *Dr. Brücke*, the professor of physiology. The subject was the organs connected with the voice. He described the different

muscles, causing the various sounds whilst the air was passing on them. Different tubes were exhibited, and air blown through them, showing the variations of the sounds. All could be explained and produced artificially, except the *falsetto* sounds, which were not, as yet, quite distinct.

The most remarkable conversation, however, I held with Prof. Jaeger, the celebrated oculist; for thirty years physician to Prince Metternich. According to him, the prince is the embodiment of a liberal gentleman. He related to me many anecdotes to prove this position; but, as these are foreign to the subject, I must pass them over. He declared that all that had been said about the softening of Metternich's brain was false. "His brain could dry up, but never soften!" He was only subject to a species of vertigo. In his exterior, Prof. Jaeger has the air of a courtier and *homme d'ancien régime*. His smile is politic, and his countenance has nothing profound in it. Smartness, I should suppose, may be his characteristic. With him I shall conclude my account of the Viennese allœopathic celebrities with whom I came in contact.

You will follow me now, gentlemen, with greater interest to an examination of the state of homœopathy in the Austrian capital. I shall commence my relation with a description of the Homœopathic Hospital.

The Hospital of the Sisters of Charity, situated in the suburb of Gumpendorf, is a large, well-constructed edifice. It seems particularly clean, and well kept, and has a large garden attached to it. The building contains about sixty beds. The female patients are on the second floor, the male on the third floor, in large, well-ventilated rooms. Owing to the prevalence of the cholera at Vienna, there were only cholera patients at the hospital. All others, by a rescript of the government, were for the time excluded. The first time I went there, there were about twenty-one cases; fourteen women and seven men. Subsequently, the number constantly augmented with the increase of the disease in the

city. The patients were mostly of the very poorest class, from unhealthy localities; several families living together in one room, crowded together to excess, each peculiar apartment only marked off by a piece of chalk. Moreover, the patients only asked to be admitted to the hospital when the disease was at its height. Notwithstanding these unfavorable circumstances, where the least chance for any treatment was given, they soon improved after the homœopathic remedies. The symptoms were the same as observed everywhere else; spasms in the stomach and bowels, frequent rice-colored diarrhœa and vomiting, cold, dry tongue, and coldness of the whole surface of the body; in some cases painless diarrhœa, pressure in the stomach, and great thirst: one patient drank four quarts of water during the night. In the worst cases, where typhoid symptoms made their appearance, the tongue was yellowish, coated, and dry, no voiding of urine: as soon as the urine comes back, the patient improves. The more the diarrhœa prevails, the less dangerous the disease. A favorable symptom is also the appearance of a kind of measles: as soon as this peculiar eruption breaks out, the patient will mend. The most hopeless cases are those which have neither vomiting nor purging. Being often sent to the hospital in the afternoon, the patients sometimes die before Dr. Fleischman, the physician to the institution, has been able to see them. In his absence, Dr. F. leaves free directions to the Sisters of Charity how to treat them. This treatment generally consists in the external and internal use of camphor.—*Treatment of Cholera Asiatica.* In all cases the patients receive ice-water for a drink, and cold applications to the abdomen. *Veratrum* is the most common remedy in the majority of cases, particularly where vomiting and purging were about equal. *Arsenic*, where sinking of the vital powers with diarrhœa predominates. *Phosphor*, in those cases verging into the typhoid state.

With *Jatropha curcas*, as the epidemic has just commenced, he had found no opportunity of making experiments;

but, in the epidemic of 1836, he experienced no beneficial effects from it. The *Jatropha* he made use of, he obtained from England. A great many other remedies were tried by Dr. Fleischman during the former epidemics; but his success with them was not so striking as with the three above mentioned, — namely, *veratrum*, *phosphor*, and *arsenicum*; and, in consequence, he now confines himself entirely to them.

The Vienna physicians, allœopathic as well as homœopathic, are all contagionists. My own opinion is, that cholera is both contagious and epidemic, generated by a peculiar, specific poison of miasmatic origin, and affecting persons peculiarly predisposed, who may communicate it from one to another. The array of facts on both sides is equally strong.

Wishing to form an unbiassed judgment with regard to the success of the homœopathic treatment in the cholera, I asked a respectable allœopathic physician about it. He referred me to a statistical work published on the subject by the Protomedicus, Dr. Knoly, the first medical officer in the empire. According to this book, the Homœopathic Hospital is said to have lost a greater number of patients than any of the other institutions. On minute inquiry, I found just the contrary to be the case. But let one fact suffice here for many. It was owing to the great success of homœopathy in the cholera, that the government thought proper to revoke the rescript which forbade the homœopathic practice to Austrian physicians. From that time it became free, and spread all over the country.

What the homœopathic physicians of Vienna complained of is, that Dr. Fleischman never furnished a minute, statistical account of the cholera cases, as well as other diseases, and the treatment pursued. He ought not merely to have stated, for example, that *phosphorus* is the best remedy in pneumonia, but he ought to have given a description of the cases where this remedy was indicated. Some, however, defended Dr. Fleischman on the ground, that he lacked time

to draw up his cases, having to visit the hospital in the morning, and during the rest of the day to attend to other practice in town.

Still, a more specified account of the most remarkable cases at the end of the year might have been of the greatest service to our cause. The only record we possess of the hospital is the yearly report, published in the "Hygea," and the "Vienna Homœopathic Journal." Through the politeness of Dr. Fleischman, I have been furnished with a printed tabular view of all the cases treated from Jan. 1, 1835, to the last of December, 1848, which I shall here subjoin :—

D I S E A S E.	Remained from the year 1834.	Admitted.	Cured.	Dismissed uncured.	Died.	Remain.
Abscess of the brain		3			3	
Apoplexia		10	5	2	3	
Age, old		35		13	22	
Aphthæ		5	5			
Aneurism of the heart		1			1	
Asthma		2	2			
Burns		40	39			1
Chlorosis		128	127			1
Croup		1	1			
Cholera morbus *		48	43		5	
Chest affections, rheumatic and arthritic	1	47	47		1	
Convulsions		12	12			
Cough		98	96		1	1
" chronic		250	235	3	12	
" spasmodic		18	18			
Club foot †		8	6	2		
Colic, lead		49	49			
" of different kinds		73	73			
Cancer		7		4	3	
Carics of the bone		7		7		
Diarrhœa of various kinds . . .		199	196		3	
Distortions		12	12			
Dysentery		72	69		3	
Dropsy, general		24	21		3	
" of abdomen	1	14	8	2	5	
" of chest		7	1	1	5	
" ovaria		2	2			
" brain		9			9	

* *Cholera Asiatica*.— Besides the above mentioned, there were treated during the epidemic cholera in the year 1836, from the 14th of July to the last of September, 732 cases, of which 488 were cured.

† All surgical cases are attended by a surgeon.

DISEASE.	Remained from the year 1834.	Admitted.	Cured.	Dismissed uncured.	Died.	Remain.
Dropsy, pericardium		2	1		1	
„ lungs		38		1	37	
Exudation in cavity of chest . .		47	43		4	
Epistaxis		1	1			
Fracture		1	1			
Fever, inflammatory		37	36		1	
„ gastric	2	878	873		6	1
„ catarrhal		356	352		4	
„ typhus abdom.*	3	1514	1262	2	249	5
„ nervous		676	660	1	14	1
„ rheumatic	1	929	930			
„ intermittent		658	653		5	
Frost-bitten feet		9	9			
Gastric diseases		196	196			
Gout, acute and chronic	2	138	134	2	4	
Hæmoptysis		114	101		11	2
(Vomiting of blood)		3	2		1	
Hæmorrhage		3			3	
Hæmorrhoids		19	19			
Hoarseness, chronic		13	13			
Heart, disease organic		33		17	16	
Heart palpitation		2	2			
Hypochondria and hysteria . .		10	10			
Headache, various		100	100			
Idiocy		1		1		
Insanity, acute		14	12	2		
Inflammation of aorta		4	4			
„ of eyes	1	57	57	1		
„ of eyes, scroful.		21	21			
„ of peritoneum		164	156		8	
„ of bladder		4	4			
„ of chest, external		2	2			
„ of muscul. of chest		3	3			
„ of ovaria		3	3			
„ of intestines		8	6		2	
„ of membranes of brain		29	25	1	3	
„ of joints	1	486	476		6	5
„ of uterus		2	2			
„ of throat	1	654	653		1	1
„ of pericardium		8	8			
„ of head of larynx		4	3		1	
„ of liver		7	7			
„ of larynx		25	24			1
„ of lungs		584	550		29	5
„ of spleen		2	2			
„ of thyroid gland		2	2			
„ of kidneys		1	1			
„ of lars		15	15			
„ of pleura		137	133		4	
„ of spinal marrow		2	2			
„ of veins		3			3	

* The result in every hospital is the same.

DISEASE.	Remained from the year 1834.	Admitted.	Cured.	Dismissed uncured.	Died.	Remain.
Inflammation of cellular tissue		8	8			
Icterus (jaundice)	1	63	63	1		
Influenza		52	51		1	
Liver, affection of		3	3			
Larynx, bleeding of the		1	1			
Lungs, consumption of		207		65	142	
Leucorrhœa		2	2			
Marasmus		3			3	
Morbus maculosus		2	2			
Menstruation, abnormal		36	35			1
Mammæ, induration of		1	1			
Nebula		1	1			
Nervous weakness		4	3		1	
Paralysis		12	11	1		
Rheumatism, acute and chronic		443	443			
Skin diseases, small pox		165	150		14	
" tetter		26	24	1		1
" rash petechia		8	5		3	
" zona		4	4			
" scald head		12	12			
" measles		61	58		2	1
" nettle rash		8	8			
" psoric eruption		20	18	2		
" erysipelas of feet		39	39			
" erysipelas of face	4	269	268	1	2	2
" scarlatina	2	47	46		3	
" varicella		150	149		1	
Swellings of different kinds . . .		110	106	1	1	2
Stomach, affections of the		25	25			
" gastro-malacia		2	2			
" induration of the		10		9		1
Sarcoma, medullary		8		5	3	
Spleen, affections of the		1	1			
Strabismus		2	2			
Scurvy		4	3	1		
Scrofula		22	14	3	8	
St. Vitus' dance		4	3	1		
Sprains		7	7			
Spasms		116	116			
Tape-worm		1		1		
Tremor of workers in metal . . .		2	2			
Ulcers in different places		127	124		2	1
" in the lungs	1	114		65	46	4
" in the stomach		5		4	1	
Scrofulous ulcers		41	37	2	2	
Vomiting		40	40			
Wounds		96	95	1		

At one time Dr. Fleischman delivered clinical lectures, but never very extensively. His only assistant at the hospital is Dr. Rothänsel.

THE HOMŒOPATHIC PHYSICIANS OF VIENNA.

I shall commence with an enumeration of the medical men, whose particular acquaintance I made during my stay, and give such data of their mode of practice and peculiarities as will be interesting, and at the same time instructive, to our homœopathic brethren on this side the Atlantic.

Dr. C. Watzke, the principal editor of the "Vienna Homœopathic Journal," is one of the broadest and most progressive men I met with in Vienna, and one from whom homœopathy has yet much to expect. He is the author of the brochure, "*Homœopathische Bekehrungs Episteln*" (Letters to make Converts), published anonymously; the criticism on *Dr. Stürmer's* work, "*Vermittelung der Extreme*" (Mediation between Extremes), in which he convicts the author of giving untruthful statements, of ignorance, and of calumny. He has also written a very able reply to *Prof. von Tœltenyis's* attack on the homœopathic principle.

I am sorry to hear from him his intention of retiring from the editorship of the "*Austrian Homœopathic Journal*," on account of his want of time. I trust he will occasionally contribute to the journal some of the profound critiques which have hitherto enriched that work. *Dr. Watzke* is a zealous admirer of the German philosopher, *Fichte*, whose addresses to the German nation lay constantly open on his table, and from whom he seems to draw his inspiration. He completely coincided with my views about German physicians emigrating to America to escape the present degraded state of their country; namely, it was the more the duty of the German homœopathic practitioner, whose influence is great, to labor for the regeneration of his country, when every thing appeared to retrograde. The failure of the October revolution he attributed to the want of consistency, absolute ignorance, and immorality of the people, high and low; also to their want of practical experience in political matters. They had, in fact, every thing to learn. Seeing the people,

as I did last July, oppressed for centuries, and degraded by ignorance and systematic corruption, I could easily conceive why they did not acquire their liberties in October. But to resume. He spoke of the high potencies, from which, he said, he never experienced any effects; and he was very glad of it, because, even if he found them efficacious, he should always have used them with a degree of hesitation, on account of their uncertainty. Dr. Watzke uses the lower preparations; in fact, seldom rises higher than the sixth, except with remedies like *Natrum muriaticum*, *Carbo vegetabilis*, and *silicea*. *Lycopodium* he rarely prescribes, having never found any effect from it. He also exhibits them in the fluid form, dropped in sugar of milk, and repeats often. Tinctures, like *belladonna*, *aconite*, he has prepared fresh every year; being of opinion that the older preparations are less powerful, and must be used in larger doses. In expressing my satisfaction about the excellent proving of *bryonia* in the "*Austrian Homœopathic Journal*," he replied he was glad of it, as he had himself had much to do with that proving.

Dr. Wurmb, another of the first homœopathic physicians in Vienna, is a man of tall stature, with a countenance expressive at the same time of courage and benevolence. He was a captain in the students' legion during the revolution, and took part in one of the battles. Wurmb has proved himself a man of the people; but the re-action has nearly destroyed him. The Vienna Homœopathic Society allotted different remedies for proving to each of their number. It fell to Dr. Wurmb's share to investigate the properties of sulphur. He fulfilled his engagement in the most thorough manner, not only by testing its action on the healthy, but by a chemical analysis of the urine each day, whilst under its effects. He showed me the manuscript, which formed a respectable volume, ready for publication; but the revolution put a stop to every thing for the moment. If I remember rightly, Dr. Wurmb has also proved the cochineal; at any

rate, it was proved by the Vienna Society. It will undoubtedly be one of the principal remedies in whooping cough, producing a very similar cough on people in health.

It was my good fortune one evening to meet the well-known Dr. Attomyr, from Presburg, in Hungary, at Dr. Watzke's. His principal object in coming to Vienna was to effect the deliverance of his brother homœopathist, Dr. Nehrer, from prison. The latter had been implicated in the Hungarian revolution. If successful in his endeavors, he would leave him his practice, and travel for six months; for, said he, it was impossible for him to look longer on the misery of his native country.

He spoke about the cholera. Dr. Attomyr mentioned that an Hungarian somnambulist consulted by him had pronounced the true specific for cholera to be *Seseli Vienne*, the wild pimpinell, half a tea-spoonful of the tincture for a dose. Attomyr says he has cured two cases with it.

Dr. Attomyr has elaborated Asiatic cholera, as he has dysentery; that is, putting the most characteristic symptoms of the remedies opposite to the similar symptoms of the disease. This is the true method of laying the foundation of a pure therapeia, which we must in the end be able to rely on with mathematical certainty.

Intermittent fever, according to Dr. Attomyr, is a very common disease in Hungary; and he has always succeeded in curing it with the usual homœopathic remedies. Dr. Attomyr always prescribes the high potencies of Jennichen in all chronic cases, but does not trust to them in the acute. In no part of Europe is homœopathy so generally diffused as in Hungary.

The same evening, I had the pleasure of meeting Dr. Miller, at present chief editor of the "Austrian Homœopathic Journal." Dr. Miller is well known as an active homœopathist and fluent writer. We had a long discussion about the importance of the time, and the conditions in the selection, of the homœopathic curative. We could not well

agree, although in reality we were not so far apart. We all knew that something more than the symptoms, or the pathological condition, must be the deciding point where several remedies seem to meet the symptoms of the disease equally well. Is it the time and condition? Is it the color? Isomorphous condition? The chemical affinity? or what else? We cannot deny that several remedies are not unfrequently equally indicated in the same case; and the choice between them is very difficult. We have hitherto helped ourselves by giving them alternately, or we have thought that the symptoms of one or the other were not fully experimented upon. With many remedies this is now not the case, and we are still wavering in our choice. Some light may be thrown on the subject by dividing all remedies into positive and negative classes. Some diseases will also be more easily cured, if all the different chemical compounds have been proved. With regard to new remedies, about which I was always anxious to inquire, Dr. Miller gave, in a case of scarlatina, where the disease did not come out, and after the unsuccessful exhibition of belladonna, mercur. canthar., the bombus terr., the poison of the bumble bee. He has cured two cases with it, and has proved it on the healthy.

Dr. Anton Schmit, physician to the Duke of Lucca and Parma. For twenty-three years this family have advocated our science. During the revolution they fled from their dominions, and, as a matter of course, their physician accompanied them. Both were, therefore, temporarily in Vienna. Dr. Schmit is an advocate of the higher potencies, which he principally prescribes, and with which he maintains that he succeeds best in curing disease. He is a great advocate of Hahnemann's experience, and believes few have surpassed him in the powers of observation. The great thing in homœopathic practice, according to him, is the individualization and recording of every case. He thinks that there are at present few or no homœopathic physicians in Vienna, who are in the habit of writing down their cases, and keeping

a record of them. I give this merely as his opinion, without vouching for the truth of it. I have no doubt that they must be in the habit of writing down their most important cases, else they could not publish so many valuable observations in the homœopathic journals. Dr. Schmit always does, which gives me a favorable idea of his practical skill; this being the first condition of success.

He seldom employs a dilution lower than the twelfth. Even syphilis he cures with mercur. 12; and he mentioned a case which until the seventh day did not improve, when on the eighth it improved a little, and from that day the patient gradually recovered. It is a pity, that all patients are not content to wait a week before they improve. Dr. Schmit, however, does by no means deny the possibility of others curing with lower dilutions and more material doses. Every one according to his experience. He prescribes his remedies at protracted intervals in the form of globules of the size of a poppy-seed; thus, as you will perceive, following Hahnemann in almost every particular. Korsakoff, of Russia, once made the observation that one medicated globule was capable of communicating its power to a large number of sugar-of-milk globules. Dr. Channing, of New York, experienced the same thing. Dr. Schmit remarked that the power thus obtained was retained for sixteen years, or as far as his observation goes. He is also of opinion that there is a greater difference in the power of the dilutions from one to three than from thirty to three hundred. His great remedy in cholera is spirits of camphor, with the alcoholic extract of the common rye, burned and powdered (probably charcoal). He detailed to me the case of a woman, whom he cured in the advanced state of the disease, in an apparently hopeless condition; the priest having been already sent for to administer the sacrament. In this case, frictions of the mixture to the pit of the stomach were also resorted to, and a few drops of the mixture were exhibited every ten or fifteen minutes until re-action took place. The remedy is undoubtedly a

popular one, and deserves consideration : that it should have originated from such a pure homœopathic practitioner as Dr. Schmit would have been a mystery, had not the somnambulists here also played their tricks. I must in this place say, once for all, that this trusting to the revelations of somnambulists is by no means common in Vienna. Nearly all homœopaths agree in opinion that they are only of very conditional value. One of the most celebrated of the somnambulists whom I frequently visited was magnetized by the mineral magnet under the direction of the eminent *Dr. Eisenstein*, of Vienna, who has scientifically investigated the subject, and made a great number of cures. I have great faith in the operation of the *mineral magnet* in the cure of epilepsy, and certain cases of paralysis. I closely watched its action in several cases of this kind, which were entirely restored by this means alone. The manner of application is the following: In the first place, a horse-shoe magnet is placed under each foot; then the four long magnets, two in each hand, are carried from the back of the head forward above the nose, down along the cheeks to the side of the head, to the middle of the chest and pit of the stomach, and subsequently along the legs to the feet. In some cases also the back is magnetized from above downwards: if you wish to double their strength, the magnets are laid across each other, and thus drawn along the spine.

But to return to the homœopathic physicians after this digression. Dr. A. Schmit accompanied me one afternoon to the veteran, *Dr. Marenzeller*, who, with the exception of one other homœopathic physician, was for a long time the only practitioner of the new school in Vienna. He is still engaged in the practice of medicine, but is said to spend an hour and half with each patient. His views of homœopathy have always been very peculiar. He began to dilate on them with great energy during our visit. According to him, homœopathy is the only veritable system of medicine: what is called allœopathy does not exist. You often catch glimpses of great truths in his discourse; but, not being ex-

pressed with any clearness, it was impossible to draw any practical benefit from them.

Two of the oldest homœopathic practitioners, who enjoy a very large circle of practice, Drs. Schæffer and Von Lichtenstein, I had not the pleasure of meeting, as they were out of town. The same was the case with Dr. Hampe, physician to Prince Lichtenstein. He has lately written an excellent treatise on diseases of the spine, which will be published in the next number of the Vienna Journal. One of the most important acquisitions to the homœopathic ranks was *Dr. Zlatarovitsch*, until lately Professor of Materia Medica at the Josephinum. This institution was formed to educate young surgeons for the army ; but, after the failure of the late revolution, it was united to the university, for no other reason than to appoint a certain medical man, chief physician to the staff of the army ; which position he could not reach, unless the Josephinum were abolished. Partly, however, it was to punish the students of Vienna, the great majority of whom had taken part in the revolution. The beautiful aula of the university, where science once reigned, is now converted into a barrack for soldiers. No student is allowed to graduate without promising beforehand to serve in the army as a surgeon. Of the arbitrary acts of this government, the inhabitants of a free country can hardly form any adequate conception. Thus the rescript of the government, permitting the homœopathic practice to all physicians, has never been allowed to be published. There exists no earthly reason for this prohibition, except that the physicians high in power dread the spread of homœopathy by this publication, and that the conservatism of the governing powers instinctively turns against every innovation. The consequence of all these proceedings is, that a great many army surgeons practise it secretly. In order not to be discovered, they pretend to prescribe allœopathic medicines which their patients never take, using homœopathic medicines all the time. In their quarterly reports, they give an account of the treatment pursued ; *e. g.*

in a case of pneumonia, they say, they have bled the patient, and given nitrate of potash, calomel, &c. whilst, in reality, their patients took aconite, bryonia, and phosphor. What influence such a state of things must exercise upon the morality of the people we may easily imagine. Prof. Zlatarovitsch is also the chief of a commission, whose business it is to furnish the army with unadulterated medicines. Through his hands, he says, passes quinine, not by pounds, but by barrels. With this commission he unites that of health-officer; and he showed me a report, which he had just drawn up. Dr. Zlatarovitsch is a man of about middle age, with a fine Slavonic countenance. I asked him whether his open avowal of homœopathic principles had not injured his position: he thought not directly, but indirectly they tried to injure him as much as possible. But he is evidently a match for them. He is now determined, notwithstanding the prohibition, to publish the emperor's rescript in the "Vienna Homœopathic Journal," and all the proceedings connected with it. In the next number, all will appear. He was highly delighted with the account I gave him of our doings in America, and saw at a glance the importance of a medical institution, where the young men of the country would be trained up in the homœopathic light.

Even as an allœopathic professor, he impressed his hearers with the idea of specific medicines; *e. g.* colocynth, they are told, is a drastic purgative, and they take this idea with them all their lives; but they are not told what its individual and far more specific effect is on the human body, in neuralgias of the pips, in dysenteries, &c. and its whole pathogenesis. Thus Prof. Zlatarovitsch had already told his students, that colocynth, rhubarb, magnesia, senna, and a great many more, are all purgatives; but this is the least of their effects. Agarius is the remedy that the doctor has elaborated for the proving society, and will soon publish.

I regretted very much not to be able to see *Drs. Menz* and *Vrecha*, and other Viennese homœopathic practitioners; but

they were either out of town, or I had myself not time to visit them. In addition to the above-named homœopathic physicians, I find in the printed catalogue of the Vienna faculty the following names of medical men belonging to our school: Drs. Hector Arnetti, Boehm, Frölich, Gerstel, Glücker, Gnädinger, Loewe, Marenzeller, jun. Polatyck, Puffer, Reisinger, Richter, George Schmid, Siegl, Sterz, Streintz, Tedesco, Cajetan Wachtel, Weinke, Würst, Wurda. There are altogether about fifty homœopathic physicians. They are, of course, not all included in this catalogue, as it only contains such physicians as belong to the Vienna faculty. Almost all of them are in good practice. There is no city in Europe, where homœopathy is so generally adopted as here, and among classes distinguished by their rank and intelligence. This will be considered the more remarkable, when we regard the obstacles that have been put in its way to prevent its spreading, by the government, but to no avail. Homœopathy has succeeded in spreading itself far and wide through the community.

Almost the last thing I visited was the celebrated collection of anatomical wax preparations, called the wax cabinet. These beautiful models are the work of the celebrated Mascagni, and have cost above a million of dollars. They are contained in six or eight saloons. Their number is so great that it is impossible to enter into details. It will be sufficient to say, that every part of the body, sometimes a single muscle, is portrayed as it appears under the microscope. The obstetrical part is particularly rich.

ENGLAND.

London. — It just happened, that, during my visit in London, a meeting of the British Homœopathic Association took place. The *Duke of Beaufort* presided; and interesting speeches were held by *Drs. Quinn, Chapman, Mr. Sampson,* and others. The great object of the meeting was to esta-

blish a Homœopathic Hospital, and a committee to carry this resolution into practice was nominated.

In *Dr. Dudgeon*, of London, I found a very congenial and intelligent colleague, full of literary enterprise. He had just finished a new translation of the sixth edition of "*Hahnemann's Organon*," and was now preparing a new Repertory for publication, of which he gave me a specimen proof-sheet. At his house I also met *Drs. Black, Madden, Rutherford, Russel, Carr, Ringgold*, and *Walter*, of Dublin. The English homœopathic physicians are all strong men, with regard to intellect and character; but, in point of union and harmony, they have not advanced beyond their colleagues in other parts of the world. The number of homœopathic physicians in England, I am told, is about one hundred and sixty. About one hundred physicians are said to practise according to these principles in London; many, however, only *sub rosa*. Forty-three are regular members of the Physicians' Society. *Dr. Black*, the author of a very able work on homœopathic practice, is distinguished by a head in which the intellectual faculties are remarkably developed. *Dr. Madden*, also well known as the writer of several interesting papers in the "*British Journal*," practises at Brighton. *Mr. Hering* is said to be the recipient of a very large income from his extended practice. I was much disappointed at not seeing, or rather not speaking with, *Dr. Quinn*. Twice I called on him; but he was either out or engaged. The last time, he invited me to a meeting of the Physicians' Society; but, as none but regular members can participate in the discussions, and such regulations are more stringently kept in London than elsewhere, I waited, together with another physician from Dublin, in vain for the opening of the doors. The discussions were unusually long and animated. Matters of great moment, I was afterwards told, were debated that night; and no stranger could be admitted. The next morning I left the city without seeing *Dr. Quinn*. Surely a little more freedom in such regulations could do no harm.

Dr. Chapman, editor of the newspaper called the "Homœopathic Times," published once a week, had the kindness to furnish me with several letters to physicians connected with the Allœopathic Hospitals. I visited nearly all the principal ones to inform myself of the progress of allœopathy; but, as far as I could see, our elder sister had not advanced at all in conservative England. The general arrangements of their hospitals are the same as in all other institutions of the kind, and the treatment not different either. Bitartrate of potash is the chief remedy in all cases of dropsy; in chorea, zinc; in tubercular meningitis, calomel half a grain, often repeated to salivation; in dysentery, opium. In the Brompton Hospital, for consumption and diseases of the chest, where I spent a whole morning, the chief remedy is cod liver oil. All patients receive it. I conversed with a great many, and they all seemed to be benefited by it. At any rate they always got stouter, after using it for a couple of weeks. This, of course, is not a very safe sign of improvement.

Since the opening of the new building in 1846, 676 patients have been admitted, of whom were relieved, 466; died, 129; remaining at the house, 81. In the Old Hospital at Chelsea, out of 297 patients, 72 died; being nearly one death in every four; while the deaths in the New Hospital have been only 127 in 676, or nearly one death in five cases. I am particular in mentioning these circumstances, because I look upon the cod liver oil as a powerful specific medicine in this disease. Its principal active ingredients are bromine and iodine dissolved in their vehicle, the oil in the smallest quantities. Fifteen years ago, I employed this remedy with advantage in the most desperate cases of serofula of the bones. At that time the name was hardly known in Philadelphia, and I had to import some myself. The particular indications where this medicine should be used it is more difficult to point out. I should say, that, in all cases where the cough is not too much settled, and where something may be expected from a renewal of the constitution of the patient,

this remedy will deserve primary attention. In one of the last numbers of the "British Journal" is an article by Dr. Madden on cod liver oil, which confirms nearly all my own experience on the subject : "Of the 60,000 deaths which occur every year in England and Wales from slow and lingering diseases, about 36,000 are probably due to pulmonary consumption. One-ninth, therefore, of the total mortality at all ages, and more than one-fifth of the mortality of adults, is due to this cause ; and, as the duration of the disease, taking one case with another, is about two years, it follows that about 72,000 persons are constantly suffering from consumption, being at the rate of four persons in every thousand of all ages, and eight in every thousand adults. Again : of the 45,000 deaths occurring every year in the metropolis, about 5,600, or one-eighth of the total mortality of the metropolis at all ages, and little less than one-fifth of the mortality of adults, arises from this fatal disease ; and upwards of 11,000 persons, being about one in 170 of the entire population of the metropolis, and more than one per cent of the adults, are constantly wasting away under the attacks of this lingering malady. Of these 11,000 cases, about three-fourths occur in males, of whom a large proportion are working men, unable to provide for themselves and families, systematically excluded from the general hospitals. It may be well to add, that many, very many, of these poor sufferers are the acknowledged victims of unventilated workshops, ill-constructed dwellings, vitiated atmosphere, long hours of work, and the want of open places for exercise and recreation ; so that they may fairly claim from their richer brethren not sympathy only, but compensation for the injuries which their neglect has inflicted upon them."

With regard to the Homœopathic Hospital to be founded, I must mention, that numerous members of the aristocracy have become contributors. Great zeal has been evinced in this philanthropic and benevolent undertaking by both medical and non-professional individuals. Dr. Chapman, in the

“Homœopathic Times,” in alluding to the hospital, makes the following remarks: “Besides the advantages which result from the establishment of hospitals under ordinary circumstances, peculiar advantages might be secured for homœopathy, and for the promotion of its doctrines, as we might then have the most perfect means put in our power for testing the comparative success and merits of the two systems of medicine. We should, moreover, have the great gratification of completely setting at rest many of the evils and objections raised against homœopathy by the stupid and ignorant.

“Among others, we might see an eternal *quietus* put on the hackneyed and obsolete charge brought so frequently against the system; viz. that whatever may be the result of homœopathic treatment in chronic diseases, in acute affections it is perfectly powerless. The falsity of this charge has been fully established on several occasions, and by several individuals of acknowledged character and ability for observation. With respect to one of the most decided of the the internal inflammatory diseases, viz. *inflammation of the lungs, on a comparison being established between the results of homœopathic treatment, under the care of Dr. Fleischman in the Homœopathic Hospital of Vienna, during nine years, beginning in 1834 and ending in 1843, the average number of deaths was about one in sixteen; whereas in the Hotel Dieu of Paris, under the care of Chomet, an allopathic practitioner, the mortality in the same space of time was about one in eight, or double that of Dr. Fleischman.*”

Whilst on the subject of the comparative success of allopathic and homœopathic treatment, we cannot resist the temptation of extracting the following interesting and valuable observations from Dr. Hayle’s able and eloquent address on the homœopathic system of medicine. The author is adverting to the great difficulties attending the application of the homœopathic principles to the treatment of disease:—

“That, however, the difficulties alluded to, neither render the system impracticable, nor rob it of its claims to greater

success than is attainable by the common mode of practice, the following evidence will satisfactorily prove. 'The evidence results from a report of a commission of inquiry, appointed by Duke William of Brunswick. *The books of both allœopathic and homœopathic practitioners were examined, with the view of discovering the respective proportions between cases treated and deaths. The highest homœopathic proportion was three in the hundred, the lowest less than one; whilst the allœopathic proportion ranged from eight to ten.* When it is known that the practitioners of Brunswick are obliged, under pain of heavy penalties, to keep a faithful register of cases treated and deaths occurring, and that the inquiry extended, in the case of one homœopathic physician, over ten years, and, in the case of another, over four, statistical information of this kind must be allowed to have great weight.'

All the homœopathic physicians in England, with whom I came in contact, expressed themselves satisfied with the progress of our art there. In London especially it is constantly on the advance. The best evidence of this is, that from four to five homœopathic druggists are doing a good business, and one of them has become rich. Some books on domestic medicine have reached a sixth and seventh edition. I was also told that the queen and other members of the royal family had employed a homœopathic physician. All the English faculty speak in the highest terms of the late Dr. Harris Dunsford, physician to the dowager queen, just deceased. His untimely end is generally regretted.

It is not in my power to give an accurate statistical account of the number of homœopathic practitioners in the different towns;* but I know there is no town of importance in England without at least one, if not several adherents of our school. Edinburgh has five: *Drs. Russel, Wilobycki, Lynchinski, Sutherland, and Prof. Henderson.*

* The last Number (XXXI.) of the "British Journal of Homœopathy" contains a complete list of homœopathic practitioners in Great Britain and Ireland.

In Liverpool, I found the indefatigable *Dr. Drysdale*, one of the editors of the "British Journal," *Mr. Moore*, and *Dr. Hilbers*. They all seemed to be overrun with business; and, according to their account, homœopathy is in flourishing condition there. In their treatment of the cholera, during the present summer, they have been very successful. Some statistical accounts will soon be published by them, verifying this statement. The greatest difficulty they had to contend with was the suppression of the urine after the cholera had abated. Patients, apparently recovering, died with this symptom. Their Dispensary, No. 2, Harford-street, Mount Pleasant, is open at nine o'clock, A.M. The average weekly attendance is more than 200, and upwards of 10,400 patients annually. The subscriptions and donations received for the year 1848 amounted to nearly £100. The chief donations of former years were £292. They all express themselves perfectly satisfied with their success, and only want ten more collaborators.

The practical mind of the English has already, at an early period, manifested itself by the general introduction of dispensaries. Hospitals will follow next. It is also the object of this college to pay every attention to the dispensary, not merely as a charitable institution, but as a great school for the acquirement of homœopathic knowledge. In the last Number of the "British Journal," *Dr. Drysdale* has furnished us with a very interesting account of English Dispensaries, of which I shall here subjoin a list:—

LONDON DISPENSARIES.

London Homœopathic Institution.—Total cases to 1st August, 1849, above 8,000. Instituted 1836. Medical officer, *Dr. Curie*.

Marylebone Homœopathic Dispensary.—Instituted 1840. Medical officer, *Dr. Partridge*.

West London Homœopathic Free Dispensary.—Instituted

1841. Total cases to 1st August, 1849, 4,000. Medical officers, Dr. Dudgeon and Mr. Engall.

Private Dispensary. — Instituted 1842. Total cases to 1st August, 1849, 1,856. Medical officer, Dr. Broackes.

Islington Homœopathic Dispensary. — Instituted in 1845. Total cases to 1st August, 1849, 2,000. Medical officer, Dr. Chepmell.

Homœopathic Dispensary. — Instituted in 1846. Total cases to 1st August, 1849, 260. Medical officer, Mr. Milard.

City Homœopathic Dispensary. — Instituted 1847. Medical officer, Mr. Kidd.

Marylebone Homœopathic Dispensary. — Instituted in 1848. Total cases to 1st August, 1849, 566. Medical officer, Dr. Malan.

St. John's Wood Homœopathic Dispensary. — Instituted 1849. Total cases to 1st August, 1849, 75. Medical officer, Mr. Pearce.

Homœopathic Institution. — Instituted 1849. Medical officer, Dr. Prince.

Homœopathic Institution. — Medical officer, Mr. Lisson.

Harrison's Spinal Institution. — Medical officer, Dr. Epps.

Westminster and St. George's Free Homœopathic Dispensary for the Cure of Consumption and Diseases of the Chest. Medical officer, Mr. Wilson.

North London Homœopathic Medical Establishment. — Medical officer, Dr. Vietinghoff.

East London Homœopathic Dispensary. — Instituted 1849. Number of cases to 1st August, 1849, 166. Medical officer, Dr. Fischer.

The Hahnemannian Medical Institution and Dispensary. — Consulting physician, Dr. Laurie. Physicians in ordinary, Drs. Henriques, Kelsall, and Osman. Surgeons in ordinary, Messrs. Browne, Kelly, and Sherwood. Accoucheur, Mr. Kelly. Resident surgeon, Mr. Chapman.

PROVINCIAL.

Bath Homæopathic Dispensary. — Instituted 1849. Medical officers, Dr. Luther and Dr. Laurie.

Birkenhead Dispensary. — Instituted 1849. Medical officer, Dr. Wright.

Birmingham Homæopathic Dispensary. — Instituted 1845. No list of patients kept; but the number of cases in June, 1849, 560. Medical officers, Dr. Fearon, Mr. Lawrence, and Mr. Parsons.

Brighton Homæopathic Dispensary. — Instituted 1849. Total cases to 1st August, 1849, 466. Medical officers, Dr. Madden, Mr. Cobbe, and Mr. Wardroper.

Bradford Institution for the Diseases of Women. — Medical officer, Dr. M'Leod.

Canterbury Homæopathic Dispensary. — Instituted 1848. Total cases to 1st August, 1849, 366. Medical officer, Mr. Parsons.

Exeter Homæopathic Dispensary. — Instituted 1849. Total cases to 1st August, 1849, 149. Medical officer, Dr. Guinness.

Glastonbury Homæopathic Dispensary. — Instituted 1843. Total cases to 1st August, 1849, 6,592. Medical officer, Mr. Newman.

Hull Homæopathic Dispensary. — Instituted 1849. Total cases to 1st August, 1849, 196. Medical officer, Dr. Atkin.

Ipswich Private Dispensary. — Medical officer, Mr. Hewitt.

Leeds Homæopathic Dispensary. — Instituted 1844. Total cases to 1st August, 1849, 3,122. Medical officers, Drs. Irvine and Cresswell.

Leicester Homæopathic Dispensary. — Instituted 1846. Total cases to 1st August, 1849, 1,410. Medical officer, Dr. Hanson.

Liverpool Homæopathic Dispensary. — Instituted in 1841.

Total cases to 1st August, 1849, 19,408. Medical officers, Drs. Drysdale, Hilbers, and Mr. Moore.

Maidstone Homœopathic Dispensary.—Instituted 1849. Total cases to 1st August, 1849, 97. Medical officer, Mr. Watson.

Manchester Homœopathic Dispensary.—Instituted 1842. Total cases to 1st August, 1849, 14,875. Medical officers, Dr. Walker, Mr. Phillips, and Mr. M'Dowal.

Northumberland and Newcastle Homœopathic Dispensary. Instituted 1844. Total cases to 1st August, 1849, 2,976. Medical officers, Dr. Hayle and Mr. Elliott.

Norwich Homœopathic Dispensary.—Instituted 1848. Total cases to 1st August, 1849, 133. Medical officer, Mr. Hale.

Sheffield Dispensary.—Medical officer, Mr. Smith.

Sunderland Homœopathic Dispensary.—Instituted 1849. Total cases to 1st August, 1849, 400. Medical officers, Dr. Hayle and Mr. Elliott.

Taunton Dispensary.—Instituted 1846. Total cases to 1st August, 1849, 1,500. Medical officer, Mr. Blake.

Torquay Homœopathic Dispensary.—Instituted 1848. Total cases to 1st August, 1849, 420. Medical officer, Dr. M'Intosh.

Worthing Homœopathic Dispensary.—Medical officer, Mr. Cobbe.

SCOTLAND.

Edinburgh Homœopathic Dispensary.—Instituted 1841. Total cases to 1st August, 1849, 12,850. Consulting physician, Prof. Henderson. Acting physicians, Drs. Russell, Wielobycki, Lyschineke, and Sutherland.

Dundee Homœopathic Dispensary.—Instituted 1849. Total cases to 1st Aug. 1849, 117. Medical officer, Dr. Cockburn.

Glasgow Homœopathic Dispensary.—Instituted 1849. Medical officer, Dr. Beilby.

IRELAND.

Dublin Homœopathic Dispensary. — Instituted 1844. Medical officers, Drs. Goodshaw and Blyth.

Dublin Homœopathic Institution. — Instituted 1845. Medical officers, Drs. C. and G. Luther.

Belfast Homœopathic Dispensary. — Instituted 1848. Total cases to 1st August, 1849, 407. Medical officer, Mr. M'Gregor.

The above enumeration of dispensaries will give us some idea of the great progress of homœopathy in Great Britain, particularly within the last few years. Dr. Drysdale, in a very able article, disapproves of dispensaries on the self-supporting and remunerative plan, and recommends those supported by charitable contributions.

In their treatment, the English homœopathic physicians seem to occupy a middle ground, prescribing seldom higher or lower than from the sixth to the twelfth dilution. Other peculiarities of practice I did not notice. They seem more frequently to prescribe the Bichrom potassæ than we do in the United States; *e. g.* in dyspepsia, liver complaint, bronchitis, and phagedenic ulcers. But, above all, I was delighted to perceive the unanimity and good feeling with which our Liverpool colleagues acted in every thing relating to our sacred cause.

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